Class Magistrates appointed for each group. Such a step would avoid the present inconvenience of transferring cases from the file of Division First Class Magistrates to other First Class Magistrates.

(3) All appeals from every grade of Magistrates should be heard by the District Magistrates, as that would reduce the work of District and Sessions Judges who, in addition to their own work, had now to hear land acquisition reference cases, petitions in insolvency cases, succession certificate applications, and revision cases against the decisions of the Village Panchayat Courts.

(4) Provision might be made for appeals being filed in the Courts of the First Class Magistrates themselves instead of such appeals being filed in the Courts of the District Magistrates and then transferred to the First Class Magistrates.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

43. Need for the establishment of a First Class Magistrate's Court at Attungal.

Mr. K. N. Krishnan Poti (Member, T. I. C., Attungal) described the inconvenience and hardship to which the inhabitants of the Chirayinkil taluk were put for want of a First Class Magistrate's Court and submitted that, even if the number of Police cases charged by the Chirayinkil Police in the Trivandrum First Class Magistrate's Court were taken into account, their prayer was entitled to favourable consideration. He gave a detailed statement of distances from each *pakuthi* in the Chirayinkil taluk to the Stationary Magistrate's Court at Warkalay and also to the Tahsildar-Magistrate's Court at Attungal and suggested any of the following courses being adopted :—

(1) That the Court at Attungal be made a First Class Magistrate's Court and the Warkalay court shifted to Attungal and constituted as the Town Stationary Magistrate's Court.

(2) That the Magisterial jurisdiction of the Warkalay Magistrate be confined to the five *pakuthies* in close proximity to it and the jurisdiction over the remaining 26 *pakuthies* of the taluk transferred to the Taluk Magistrate at Attungal.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

44. Need for the establishment of a First Class Magistrate's Court and a Munsiff's Court at Changanacherry.

Mr. M. A. Navurkani Rowther (Member, Nominated) submitted his prayer and in doing so said that his representation for a Munsiff's Court was an old one. He then detailed the inconveniences borne by the litigant public of his taluk. He also explained the necessity for a First Class Magistrate's Court at Changanacherry and added that, on some occasions, their Tahsildar-Magistrates had been invested with the powers of a First Class Magistrate.

Dewan's reply.—With regard to the opening of a Munsiff's Court at Changanacherry, orders have been issued for shifting one of the Munsiff's Courts at Tiruvalla to Changanacherry. The High Court have been addressed in the matter of settling the territorial jurisdiction. The new court would probably be opened soon after the mid-summer vacation. The other representation is noted.

45. Difficulties experienced by litigants in Civil Courts and the means of removing them.

Mr. Narayanar Janardanar (Member, Jenmi, Trivandrum Division) said that the litigant public experienced many difficulties in the Civil Courts and through Vakils and their clerks; and he proceeded to enumerate a few of them.

(1) The Vakils' clerks often received moneys from clients in excess of actual requirements, credited in the Vakils' accounts only so much as was necessary for immediate payment into court and pocketed the balance. As a result, the clients suffered in a variety of ways. He suggested a ruling that, on each occasion the client paid money to a Vakil's clerk, a receipt attested by the Vakil should be passed for the amount paid and that a duplicate of the receipt should be preserved by the Vakil duly attested by him.

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